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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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REBELS ON TOP

Insurgents Take Possession in Philippines.

CAPT. GLASS MAKES REPORT

Cable From Dewey—United States
Forces Cannot Interfere.
To Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—
News of a mixed character came to the
Navy Department today from Admiral
Dewey touching the situation in the
Philippines. The admiral sent two of
his warships, the Charleston and Con-
cord, some time ago, to the southward
from Manila to ascertain whether there
was truth in the report that the Span-
ish had expanded their action in that
direction. The following message was
received today:

MANILA, November 18.—Secretary
of the Navy, Washington: Charleston
and Concord arrived today from Iloilo.
They report that the entire islands are
in the possession of the insurgents,
except Iloilo, which is defended by the
Spanish troops. All foreign citizens
there are for American protection. The
island of Negros has declared inde-
pendence and desires an American pro-
tectorate. DEWEY.

Glass is the commander of the Char-
leston. So far nothing has been done
by the Administration toward curbing
the insurgents in their operations, save
verbal representations from the Amer-
ican commanders to Aguinaldo, in
which it has been pointed out to him
that it would be good policy, in view
of the probability of the annexation of
the islands by the United States, to
pursue a course that would not be ob-
noxious to the United States. So far
as the Spaniards are concerned, per-
haps they can be left to take care of
themselves, but the foreign residents
at Iloilo are differently regarded.

The difficulty in the situation is that
with the best intentions to intervene to
protect the Europeans and other for-
eigners and to save the city of Iloilo,
the second in importance in the Philip-
pine group, from looting, the United
States forces appear to be stopped un-
der the rules of war from moving from
their positions. Such is the construc-
tion placed upon the clause in the pro-
tocol relating to a suspension of hos-
tilities.

The immediate effect of this state of
affairs may be to hasten action in the
Paris conference, for it is only by the
termination of that tribunal that the
United States can come to the relief of
the beleaguered Spaniards in Iloilo and
other points.

KILLED BY REBELS.

LONDON, Nov. 19. A dispatch to the
Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says that
Rev. Mr. Fleming, a missionary and a
native evangelist were murdered in the
recent attack by the rebels on the town
of Kwei Fu, in the Upper Yangtze River
valley, when the Catholic mission there
was burned.

LUCIEN YOUNG'S SAY.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 18.—Lieut.
Lucien Young of the Hist. reports that
it is practicable to raise the former Span-
ish cruiser Reina Mercedes, sunk on June
6th near the entrance of Santiago harbor
during the engagement between Admiral
Sampson's fleet and the Spanish marine
and land batteries. He found that she
had been sunk by opening her sea valves.

TO RAISE GUNBOATS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The United
States Navy will soon possess more than
a sprinkling of foreign-built war ships.
Admiral Dewey has informed the Navy
Department that he has contracted with
a Hongkong firm of wreckers to raise
three of the Spanish war vessels sunk in
the battle of Manila last May day. The
cost of raising the ships and putting them
in thorough repair will be \$200,000.

LATEST OF WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The news that Em-
peror William is to return home by a
roundabout way without touching at Vi-
enna or Berlin, has created a sensation
in political circles, as it is interpreted as
being a confirmation of the recent in-
dications that the relations between Ger-
many and Austria are less friendly than
they have been. His majesty's avoid-
ance of Berlin is supposed to be due to
his displeasure at the abandonment of
the projected festival reception.

DESTITUTE IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Of late Havana has
been almost overrun with Americans,
who have arrived here quite without
means of support, but in hopes of get-
ting lucrative employment. Scores of
them are now begging on the streets of
the city. There is really no inducement
whatever for outsiders at present, and
begging will be the almost inevitable fate
of nine-tenths of those who come here in
search of work.

RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—In the gloom
of smoke, storm and fog that darkened
the rails of the Pennsylvania railroad
this morning between Jersey City and
Harrison, a belated suburban train

crashed into a gang of workmen, killing
eleven and injuring four. Five others
had remarkable escapes.

REGULARS FOR MANILA.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 18.—
Lieut. Col. McCaskey, commanding the
Twenty-first Regular Infantry at Fort
Leavenworth, issued orders today to the
quartermaster to provide rations suffi-
cient for the regiment in a tropical cli-
mate. The orders are that furloughs will
not be granted for more than ten days.
It is believed that the Twenty-first will be
ordered to the Philippines.

THE POPE.

LONDON Nov. 18.—The Rome corre-
spondent of the Daily Chronicle says: A
very important pontifical document is
about to appear expressing the Pope's
full approbation of the democratic and
liberal tendencies of the Catholic church
in the United States.

RUSSIAN PEACE MEASURE.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 18.—
The Government has ordered the con-
struction at the Nevsky ship building
yard of sixty-three torpedo boat de-
stroyers of the Sokol type.

The Russian torpedo boat destroyer
Sokol is of nickel, steel and aluminum.
Her displacement is 240 tons, her maxi-
mum capacity 60 tons and her speed 30.3
knots. Her length is 190 feet and she
is 18 feet in the beam. She carries one
twelve-pound and three six-pound guns,
and is fitted with two torpedo tubes
(sixteen inches).

THE DROP IN H. C.

A Striking Slump in the Stock on Coast.

Tumbles Down in a Day—Politics
Says Enemies are at Work.
Campbell a Bear.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The rapid
and sudden decline of Hawaiian Com-
mercial yesterday on "Change caused con-
sternation among large and small holders
of the shares of the company. The open-
ing of the morning session the shares
sold at \$5.50, a decline from the lowest
point of the previous day, and continued
to decline until they reached \$2.00. The
share in the afternoon was at \$1.75, and
only five shares were sold at that figure.
More than 1,000 shares changed hands
during the day in the open market.
Various causes for the sudden decline
are given by as many interested parties,
most of whom claim that it is a deal on
the part of the people who have recently
been defeated in the deal they contem-
plated, and who now seek to get even
with the holders by depressing the value
of the shares. Others say that the drop
is in the debt for gain, while lead-
ing financiers and bankers are at a loss
to account for the decline.

The stock sold at \$2.00 only a week ago.
It is a drop of two or three days, but the
break came yesterday, starting the in-
siders, who are at a loss to account for
it. Other sugar stocks were slightly af-
fected in the decline. Hawaiian Com-
mercial, though the shrinkage was only
nominal.

Edward Pollitz, who was the leader of
the recent opposition to the old regime
in Hawaiian Commercial, was not in a
pleasant frame of mind at the result
of yesterday's manipulation. When he
saw the probable effect of the sudden
decline of the shares which he and his
party had been boomer, he said:

"It is caused by the spreading of will-
ful and deliberate falsehoods about
impending labor troubles in the
islands, circulated by parties who are still
smarting under the people who have re-
cently been defeated disastrously to them.
Deputy Superintendent Ferguson of the
Hawaiian Commercial, who is next in
rank to Superintendent Lawrence, has
been told by Mr. Irwin, one of the leading
sugar men of the islands. Both stren-
uously deny the rumors of labor troubles,
or any impending ones, and receive
reactions from the Superintendent of the
Hackfeld Company's plantations, in
which he states that not only is there
no labor trouble on the islands, but that
has been the case during the last ten
years.

"The whole thing is a dastardly at-
tempt to injure the people who have re-
cently been defeated in their stock. This
cannot be the cause of the rumors
brought from the islands, because
the decline commenced some days
before the rumors were spread. Some-
times arrived yesterday and the mail
was distributed late in the afternoon,
while the drop commenced on November
8th, when the shares were at \$2.00. Some-
times arrived in this deal. They are in it
for what they can make out of it."
James Campbell, a broker, who handles
Hawaiian Commercial, which is located
in the decline. He said last evening:
"I do not see anything very unusual
in the decline. The stock was at \$2.00
before the rumors were spread. Some-
times arrived yesterday and the mail
was distributed late in the afternoon,
while the drop commenced on November
8th, when the shares were at \$2.00. Some-
times arrived in this deal. They are in it
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A. J. Langermann, a broker, who handles
Hawaiian Commercial, which is located
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8th, when the shares were at \$2.00. Some-
times arrived in this deal. They are in it
for what they can make out of it."

TWENTY-FOUR LOST AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The iron
ship, Capt. Chas. J. Delgado, of the
South Africa, was wrecked off the Ore-
gon coast Thursday, and of a crew of
twenty-seven men only three are believed
to have been saved.

ON FIELD LABOR

Committee of Planters-Statement By Mr. Baldwin.

NO REQUEST FOR CONTRACT

Willing to Take Chances—Experi-
ment Station Work—Yield—Elec-
tion of Officers.

There was about the usual attend-
ance for the opening day of the annual
meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Plan-
ters' Association at the assembly room
on Nuuanu street, just below Nuuanu.
President Dole was a visitor and sev-
eral times took part in the discussions.
President Joseph B. Atherton was in
the chair and C. Boke as usual, was
the recorder.

The financial statement of the assoc-
iation, which, by the way, is incorpo-
rated, was very satisfactory.

The sugar crop for the campaign of
1897-8 was 229,414 tons as against 251,
198 the preceding campaign. The pre-
dictions are for a large increase on
crop for 1898-99.

Election of officers resulted:

President—H. P. Baldwin.
Vice-president—Charles M. Cooke.
Secretary—C. Boke.
Treasurer—F. M. Swanzy.
Auditor—F. A. Schaefer.
Other Trustees—James B. Castle, W.
G. Irwin, John F. Hackfeld.

About a dozen reports were read from
various committees that had been as-
signed by President Atherton to pres-
ent papers. Comment was not extend-
ed. The committee on machinery en-
dorsed the nine-roller mill and said it
would probably be adopted by every
plantation in the group.

Dr. Maxwell made extremely interest-
ing, if largely technical reports on fer-
tilization and on the experiment sta-
tion, of which he is the director. Trials
are being made with thirteen varieties
of cane. The cane seed is produced at
the station and is all of the same age—
eight months. Each experimental row
is 108 feet long. Dr. Maxwell has tried
planting with a single eye, planting
with two eyes, planting with an entire
stick. The best outcome was with us-
ing a single eye of cane. Dr. Maxwell
has planted at various distances—the
foot and above. He has grown cane
with and without irrigation. He has
allowed weeds to grow with and with-
out irrigation. He has tried flooding
and specific amounts of water. The
conclusion seemed to be under the head
of irrigation that in many instances of
cultivation too much water is being
used. It was made clear that the fertil-
izer is wasted by over-irrigation, for the
reason that it is carried away by the
drainage, having become soluble, as it
must become to be of use.

All of the planters are to be shown
over the experimental station by Dr.
Maxwell, the director, at 9 o'clock this
morning.

A notable incident of yesterday was
a statement by H. P. Baldwin, who be-
sides being the chief man in three great
sugar estates, is a pioneer in the busi-
ness, a son of the islands and at pres-
ent a member of the Hawaiian Senate.
Mr. Baldwin said that prints and in-
dividuals inimical to the planting in-
terest had been making wild and incor-
rect statements concerning the mem-
orial that the association had sent to
the commissioners lately sitting here,
for the purpose of framing and enab-
ling act and laws for the new territory.
It had been bruited about, even after
the memorial had been published in the
Advertiser, that the planters had peti-
tioned to be permitted to retain con-
tract labor for a period and it had been
shouted that the planters wanted ad-
vantage over everybody else and espe-
cial favors of all characters. The fact
was, he asserted, that the planters
were willing to take the business
chances incident to any enterprise in
which men engaged anywhere. The
understanding and expected and knew
were satisfied that contract labor was
to be abolished. They did not have any
idea that any feature of the present
contract labor law of the present was
to remain long after Congress met.
What they asked was simply that until
industrial conditions became settled
under the new order, that the planters
be permitted to assist immigration. A corporation
The planters had to have labor and
were willing to pay for it. They had
not asked to be permitted to have con-
tract labor. Mr. Atherton, the chair-
man, then read from the memorial and
it was plain that the case was as Mr.
Baldwin had stated.
The report on labor gave the num-

ber of men employed on all the plan-
tations of the group as 25,000. Quite a
large percentage of these men are not
under contract and can leave at will.
The greatest number of one nationality
is Japanese. Very few Portuguese or
Hawaiians are under contract. A large
proportion of the Chinese are shipped
men. The Chinese prefer a contract.
It was stated in the report on labor
that the supply during the past year
had been reasonably good, that wages
had slightly advanced, that Galicians
and Americans had been brought to the
plantations and that it was the inten-
tion to open up at once the old supply
source of Madeira and the Azores. The
fact was plainly stated that the Por-
tuguese laborers were the best.

There was no report on forestry. Dr.
Maxwell said there was really nothing
new locally. It had been intimated to
him at Washington that the forests
here would become the charge of the
national government. President Dole
explained why Mr. Furnow, former
chief of the United States Bureau of
Forestry, had not come to Hawaii last
year. This was because the department
at Washington was loth to send to the
islands so important an official while
annexation was pending.

The report on pests spoke only of
borers and the only remedy suggested
was burning over the old fields.
The planters will meet again at 10
o'clock this morning.

A KOHALA BRIDE

A Pretty Wedding at the Home of Dr. Jas. Wight.

Miss Charlotte E. Alexander and
W. M. McQuaid—Reception and
Feast—Fern Ropes Etc.

There took place on Wednesday aft-
ernoon, November 23d, at Greenbank,
Halawa, the residence of Dr. J. Wight,
the wedding of Miss Charlotte E. Alex-
ander and Mr. W. M. McQuaid of
Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at present lo-
cated at Kukuhaele.

The wedding, which was a private
one and attended only by members of
the family and a few friends, was con-
ducted by the Rev. Mr. Tompkins of
Paauilo.

The graceful and pretty bride who
was attired in a beautiful costume,
was given away by her grandfather,
Dr. Wight, while Mr. E. Hartmann of
Onomea, attended as best man. At
the termination of the ceremony and
after the young couples' health had
been toasted and drunk, they left in a
show of rice and old shoes for Pua-
kea ranch, the brides' home, where a
reception was held in their honor by
Mrs. J. H. Mackenfe. Needless to add
as the ranch affairs are always success-
ful, that it was one of the most enjoy-
able social events of the year. The
decorations were extremely pretty and
artistic, the large and spacious rooms
being festooned with wreaths of fern
and maille. Bows of Japanese lanterns
shed forth a soft and pleasant light,
which blending with the brilliant
moonlight, made the surroundings
nearly as clear as day. The bower
where the young and happy couple re-
ceived the congratulations of their
numerous friends was formed of plants
of the tree fern, brought from the hill
sides and being planted in soil, retain-
ed all their freshness and vigor as in
their mountain home.

After receiving the Kohala band be-
ing in attendance, the floors being
cleared, dancing was indulged in, and
at midnight substantial refreshments
were served, when the young couples'
health was again toasted and drunk
with much enthusiasm, the bride being
a great local favorite. Soon after the
guests, who numbered about sixty, be-
gan to depart after thanking the host
and hostess for such a delightful even-
ing at Puakea ranch. J. O.

To Open Pauoa.

An extensive and important real es-
tate transaction, that will have a de-
cided bearing on the market generally
and most likely on the direction of the
growth of Honolulu. This is nothing
less than the opening of Pauoa valley,
which is a beautiful district, healthful,
well drained and well watered, with
scenic and view features. The Booth
homestead tract is to be taken in hand.
It is understood that the Waterhouses
are heavily interested. A corporation
is to be formed and the prospectus is
already out.

A \$500,000 sugar plantation is to be
established in Kona. It is reported
that McKeeney & Sons are to be the
agents.

HE HAD A STORY

Klondiker Who Was Looking for Hearers.

WOOD MADE HIS PILE

Just a Plain Man From the Digg-
ings—His Favorite Bank—He
Admires Dewey.

J. E. Wood was at the postoffice at 2
o'clock Saturday morning last on a not
very noisy hunt for listeners. Wood is
a successful Klondiker and he wanted
to tell all about it. The native police-
man did not take any interest in the
matter and the letter handling people
were busy inside. Wood had talked to
everybody on the Belgie and wanted
new auditors. He was such a good,
simple chap, that he finally enlisted
Captain Bowers, of the Merchants' Pa-
trol, L. L. La Pierre, the sanitary agent
and a couple of Advertiser men, who
had followed the Owl lunch wagon
from Rialto to the postoffice. Wood's
strictly Klondike story was not a great
deal out of the ordinary, but his man-
ner and his account of himself were
worth the while. He had been in the
gold fields seven years. Much of the
time he had worked as a miner for oth-
ers, receiving \$10 a day. He is a big
fellow and could be a handy man about
diggings. Finally in one of his seasons
of prospecting, he struck it and for the
first time on such a tour was all alone,
so there was no one with whom to
divide. He took out \$9000 in dust and
then sold for \$20,000 cash. Wood fig-
ures that this will be enough money for
him for his whole life. He does not
drink or gamble and has faith that he
cannot be swindled.

This Klondiker is a walking adver-
tisement for the British Bank of North
America. He says it is the solidest
financial institution anywhere. He had
known of a number of banks (toppling
in the Puget Sound country, but he was
cock-sure that the British Bank of
North America could never have a mis-
hap. "They don't pay interest," he said,
"but when you want your money they
produce it. They don't change their
place of business and they have only
honest old men for clerks." Wood had
a portion of his fortune in exchange
on Spreckels & Company here and on
a bank at Hongkong.

Wood said that he was going to
make a trip around the world and
without any apparent intention of be-
ing funny said that he had enough
money to do it and get back home
again. From Hongkong he goes down
to Manila to see the "battlegrounds" and
have a look at Dewey as he expressed
it. Wood is an ardent admirer of the
triumphant admiral and declares that
he must meet the great sailor.

The miner's tale of his return to the
little town from which he had embark-
ed on his gold hunting enterprise was
comical. Said he: "I was only a sec-
tion hand at that place, but I was a
good one. The boss and all the boys
liked me and I had some friends in
town. A railroad manager there none
of them liked, because he was upish.
When I came back with my \$29,000 in
gold this same manager took right hold
of me and walked down street with me
and introduced me to his wife." This
matter of the introduction to the lady
was told in almost a whisper.

The Klondiker had heard of Colonel
Will E. Fisher as the biggest man in
Skaguay and Dyes and wanted to meet
the new citizen of Honolulu. Wood
told lightly of the terrible hardships
of the Klondike. "I pitted the horses,"
said he. "On the trail you could walk
on the carcasses of horses as far as
from this postoffice to the docks. The
men suffered awfully, too. I'll bet there
are letters in the postoffice at Dawson
for a thousand men who have died in
the country without anybody knowing
their names. It's partner' with every-
body up there. I wouldn't tackle the
Klondike again for cash in advance.
I'm going to see where Dewey got the
drop on the Greasers and if I like the
country I'll camp there."

A Deserter in Punishment.

A private of one of the companies of
the First Oregon Regiment, U. S. V., is
in prison at the camp of the volunteers,
serving sentence for desertion. He was
tried here and his punishment fixed at
a fine of thirty days and imprisonment
for the same period. The man came
ashore while his ship was in the stream
and proceeded to fill up on liquor. He
failed to report to the American Consul
and was picked up by the provost
guard.

ON HIS RETURN

Chamberlain, Fresh From States,
on the Stump.

NO MINCING WITH FRANCE

British Control on the Nile is a Set-
tled Fact—"Our American
Kin"—Cheers.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 15.—At the National Liberal Unionists conference here today, Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made his first public speech since his return from the United States.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was much more explicit on the subject of Anglo-French relations than any of his colleagues in the Cabinet has been, said it was the hope of every friend of peace that the French withdrawal from Fashoda was indicative of their acceptance of the principle of "British control of the whole valley of the Nile, regarding which there cannot be any discussion whatever."

Going on to rectify a "series of unfriendly acts perpetrated by France in other quarters of the globe during the last ten or fifteen years," he said: "If better relations are to be established, it will be necessary for French politicians to abandon tactics whose object has been to embarrass British policies in quarters where the French have no interests to protect. I refer especially to Newfoundland, where, despite the fact that the French fishery interests have declined to a comparatively insignificant point, the demands of the French have continually increased, and their interference with the development of this colony has increased."

"At the present moment Newfoundland is seriously suffering from an intervention which is of no advantage to France, although a serious detriment to the British colony. If the Fashoda incident only serves to disabuse foreign statesmen of the erroneous conception that the British will yield anything to pressure, it will be a blessing in disguise."

After referring to the "thorough and complete sympathy so noticeable between the mother country and her colonies," Mr. Chamberlain continued as follows: "What is of equal consequence, our American kin (loud cheers) have begun to understand us better. If we have had differences in the past, I believe they have arisen entirely from the want of proper mutual understanding, but now the Americans know that in the late trouble our hearts went out to them (cheers), and they heartily reciprocate our feelings."

"I shall not attempt to predict what may follow this better feeling, but I may at least hope that in the future the understanding of which I have spoken may be perfected, and that in the face of that understanding we two may be able to guarantee peace and civilization to the world." (Prolonged cheers.)

CARLISTS READY.

Spain Aware of Likelihood of an
Outbreak.

LONDON, November 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: A leading Carlist tells me he will be astonished if a formidable rising does not occur in Spain within a month after the peace treaty is signed. The Carlists have abundant supplies of money, and, my informant says, only something very big and unexpected can prevent a rising.

This appears to agree with the news that Don Carlos has succeeded in raising an important loan in London and in Paris, and that wealthy Carlist families are insuring their property against war risks. I questioned a prominent official at the Spanish War office today on the subject, and he told me he was well aware of the Carlist activity, but that the Government was even more ready than the Carlists. The bulk of the actual standing army of Spain, he said, is now occupying Aragon, the Basque provinces and North Catalonia. There is a larger number of troops under arms than the law allows, the Government having decided that this is a necessity to preserve internal order.

During the last two months—still according to my informant—the Government has greatly increased its war material and has replaced most of the artillery and ammunition sent to the West Indies. My own opinion is, however, that the Spanish people will not tolerate a Carlist rising, because civil war would only complete Spain's ruin.

WILLIAM IN COG

MADRID, November 16.—The Spanish Government has been advised that Emperor William will arrive at Port Mahon Island of Minorca, on Friday, and that he will reach Carthage on Saturday and Cadix on Sunday. His majesty will observe the strictest incognito, no honors will be rendered him and the forts and the German warships will merely exchange the usual naval salutes. The Spanish authorities will not board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

EXPANSION INTOXICATION

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage who

has been opposed to territorial expansion, says in an interview: "From hostility to the acquisition of territory I have changed my views, and I am no longer opposed to it. Commercial necessity has compelled territorial expansion."

"The sentiment for expansion is growing stronger all the time. One has only to breathe on the Western prairies to become more or less affected by it. My belief is that we must keep the Philippines, and that this is the only solution of the present situation. As to indemnity or compensation, that is a question I am not ready to discuss."

COLORADO O. K.

DENVER, November 12.—Governor Adams today received the following cablegram from Brigadier-General Hale, from whom he had requested information as to the condition of the Colorado volunteers at Manila:

"MANILA, November 11.—Governor Alva Adams, Denver: Sickens moderate; decreasing. Nothing dangerous. Colorado rations improved. HALE."

THE NEW PEOPLE

Report of T. V. Powderly
on U. S. Immigration.

Quite a Percentage Debarred—Immigration—Finances—The Countries Drawn Upon.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—Commissioner-General T. V. Powderly of the Immigration Bureau, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, gives the total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the last fiscal year as 229,229, a decrease as compared with the fiscal year 1897 of 1,563. Of the whole number 135,775 were males and 93,554 females; 10,037 came into the United States through Canada.

During the year 3,030 were debarred, and of this number there were 12 insane, 1 idiot, 2,261 paupers or persons likely to become a public charge, 257 diseased persons, 2 convicts, 79 assisted immigrants and 417 contract laborers. One hundred and ninety-nine were returned within one year after landing.

Of the whole number over 14 years of age, 1,416 could not write, 43,057 could neither read nor write; 27,608 over 20 years of age had \$30 or over, and 96,203 had less than \$30. The total amount of money shown by immigrants during the year was \$3,872,077, but the actual amount brought over was probably greatly in excess of this amount.

Of the whole number of arrivals 58,613 came from Italy, 27,221 from Russia proper, 25,128 from Ireland, 17,111 from Germany, 16,659 from Hungary, 12,420 from Galicia and Bukovina, in Austria-Hungary; 12,398 from Sweden, and 9,987 from England.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Five Miles Beyond Waimea—Bridge and Curve.

The new track of the Oahu railway is now five miles beyond Waimea gulch and within ten miles of Kahuku. The line will be in operation to Kahuku plantation before the middle of next month. Contractor Jensen has in one day laid a mile and a half of rail, but the bridge building is rather slow. There are to be nine bridges between Waimea and Kahuku. The manner of working now is to lay the track to a bridge point, then go back and finish and surface and fill with the roadbed till the bridge is completed.

The bridge at Waimea is 550 feet long and is fine structure. The foundations are on solid rock. To avoid the quicksands and the shore line at this treacherous point there has been made an extensive curve in the line. It is like a half moon but is insurance against floods.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

BOUND FOR HONOLULU

NEW YORK, November 18.—The British steamer Peconic, which arrived at quarantine today, brought into port eighteen shipwrecked mariners who were taken from the Dutch bark Johanna bound for Honolulu.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Reefion, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1898.—I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. J. SCANTLEBURY

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

DONS MUST DOWN

Spain About to Cease in a Hopeless Struggle.

TREATY SIGNING IN SIGHT

Madrid Government Had to Weak-
en—Hopes of Envoys for
the Lost Cause.

NEW YORK, November 18.—A Sun cable from Paris says: The situation justifies the assertion that peace is at last in sight. The execution of a treaty may be slightly delayed by a possible change in the personnel of the Spanish Commission, but the Madrid Government has definitely decided to accept the American terms, or, rather the best terms available. Instructions to this effect have been received by Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish Commission, and his associates, from Sagasta, and although Senor Montero Rios does not withdraw his declaration that he will never yield to the American demands, there can be no doubt of the final result.

The majority of the Spanish representatives in Paris are deeply chagrined by this sudden decision of the home Government, and they naturally give a diplomatic denial of all knowledge of such action, but the authority of the Sun correspondent for making this announcement is beyond question. The decision is doubtless based upon the exigencies of the domestic political situation. The Madrid Government finds it expedient to meet at the present moment, rather than later, the crisis which is expected to arise when the treaty of peace is signed.

In the meantime the Spanish Commissioners, in the belief that the new attitude of the Madrid Government will not become known to the Americans, are cherishing some hopes, based upon news from the United States that the American Government wishes to buy one of the Caroline Islands for use as a cable station. They interpret this to mean that while Americans persist in their demand for the Philippines, they are willing to make a substantial concession in the direction which Spain most desires, by paying a full price for this island. The Spaniards do not conceal the fact that they would be glad to enter into such an arrangement. They will, of course, be doomed to sad disappointment when the time for a discussion of the figures arrives.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—It is now thought to be certain that the Commission, at a meeting next Monday or Tuesday, will do one of two things, i. e., either agree to the cession of the Philippines, or note a disagreement and dissolve the meeting, for the Administration is not disposed to tolerate further delay and has so instructed the United States Commissioners.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

NEW YORK Nov. 19.—At 12:30 o'clock this (Saturday) morning Joseph Jefferson was said to be resting comfortably.

Mother's Mistake

AND DOANE'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

How carefully mother guards the secrets of her boys and girls. At night as she carefully tucks the bedclothes around them she chides and warns that mother will be angry if they repeat last night's offense, softly saying to herself, it's only a habit, but I must break them of it. This is mother's mistake. The children cannot help it, and sweet, clean, dry beds can be the resting place of every child when it is understood that this is not a habit but a weakness that can be cured. Active life of the little one tends to weakening the kidneys, and weak kidneys means inability to retain the urine. This is a condition, not a habit, and should have the same prompt attention you would give to the marked symptoms of any disease. One of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills taken twice a day and at bed time will strengthen the kidneys of a child and in a short time there will be no cause to scold for the so-called habit will disappear promptly. Here is a grateful mother who adds her endorsement to our words.

Mrs. Thomas Loftus, of 23 Stone ave., Scranton, Pa., U. S. A., says: "My little boy has had lots of trouble with weak kidneys. Much playing and getting excited made him worse. He lost control of the secretions not only at night, but occasionally through the day. We saw Doan's Backache Kidney Pills highly recommended by people living here, and decided to try them. I went and got a box and began giving them to him according to the directions. They helped him in a week and now he has no trouble from that source at all. I simply think Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a grand remedy, and shall always keep them in the house and will recommend them at every opportunity."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers price 50 cents. Mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price. Be sure you get Doan's BACKACHE Kidney Pills and no other.

JUST RECEIVED
Per Bark ALBERT
STRONG
Young : Mules.
EXTRA LARGE.

Just what is required for Plantation Work.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND
HARNESS REPOSITORY.
ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

WE WANT YOUR ATTENTION!

A DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST, who has acquired world wide fame was once asked by a young man how to succeed in life. The journalist replied, "Work sixteen hours a day for sixteen years." While it has not been necessary for THE MANUFACTURERS SHOE CO. to follow the above suggestion to a letter in order to succeed, yet it has been with the same proportion of care and close attention to business that has brought it to its present standing, and under NEW MANAGEMENT and increased facilities for handling the business, we are now prepared to give our customers better accommodations and a larger and better variety and class of stock to select from.

We would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock.

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SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.

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HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

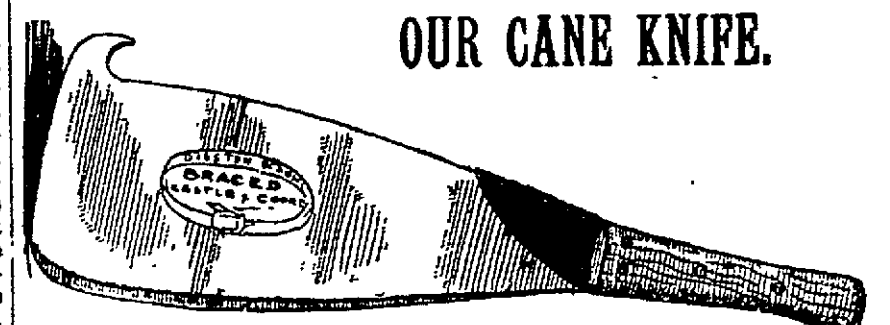
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THE C & C RICE. Light and strong for sugar and rice use—6, 8, and 10 inches.

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THE MONARCH. For heavy breaking—12 and 14 inches.



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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to
Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.
DR. W. AYERDALE, Manager

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scoury Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and unobscured free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan Meat Company

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Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY,.....NOVEMBER 29, 1898.

GLORIFICATION.

The Rev. Mr. Kincaid, on Thanksgiving day, took the American eagle to the top of the mountain and let him loose for an hour, before the people. In doing so, he followed and so far "honored" one of our traditions. The eagle enjoyed it. The Bird of Freedom rose in the air, screeched, swooped down to the earth where the miserable little chickens of other nationalities were huddled together, and then bore its joyous pinions up to Heaven with pride in the everlasting greatness of America. Possibly the pulpit here and elsewhere, stands as the moral doctor ministering to minds diseased, and it feels that there are occasions when a little moral arsenic is needed to stimulate the soul; that a dose once a year of the double-extract of Spread-Eagles should be given for the torpid liver of the nation.

But there is always danger in giving these stimulants of self-exaltation, as they are apt to react in indifference and self-sufficiency. The bread pills of the truth are safer.

The pulpit said on Thanksgiving day: "We are proud of the war of 1812, because our fathers were fighting for the rights of our own citizens." This is exaltation, but is it true? We recently reviewed the memoirs of that great Revolutionary statesman, Rufus King. He took no "pride" in that war. We are sure the pulpit will recall the fact that after enduring the humiliation of seeing the national Capitol burned by the British in that war, we hastened to make peace, without securing the rights our fathers fought for, and that it was nearly forty years later that Great Britain conceded those rights (see Buchanan's Message 1856).

We do take enormous pride in the naval engagements of that war, "glorious" in our eyes, and no doubt equally glorious in the eyes of God, who looked down upon his children, while they cut each others' throats in His Name.

But the pulpit, while throwing open the throttle valve for the escape of the sounding steam of exaltation, is silent about the Mexican war, which brought us such an immense territory, but was so unjust and disgraceful that General Grant, at the time of that war, a lieutenant, wished to throw up his commission, rather than draw his sword in it. At this hour, the Indian Rights Association stands before the nation, as it has stood for years, pleading in sorrow of the feeble Indians whose rights have been, and are still outraged.

And today, throughout the Southern States, the constitutional rights of the negro are constantly violated (whether wisely or not we do not say here), and the blood of the black man is hardly dry in the streets of Wilmington, because he stood on his constitutional rights.

The truth is that the sober-minded young men and women who are now studying history at its original sources, and not through the opinions and prejudices and theories of historians, are not much inclined to exaltation. They find as Emerson puts it, that we are only at the morning star of our civilization. There is much to take pride in. There is much to take shame in. Even if these students do not care to watch the soaring of the eagle, they do have a deep and abiding faith in the inevitable evolution of good in the world, in the certainty of the final coming of the far off Divine event.

Still, the pulpit, in its diagnosis of the moral nature of man, may justly feel that these excessive stimulants are heathful. It may believe with the Italian statesman, that "Individuals must be modest, but modesty degrades nations." Even the truth itself may be too sharp a medicine. It is often a nasty dose, and perhaps it should not be generously given on Thanksgiving day.

There used to live in a New England town an old toper, who when he was sober, attended temperance meetings, and applauded the loudest of all. When asked why he did so, he replied that he wished to celebrate and encourage his sober side, because he knew the other side would be always getting drunk.

Walt Whitman wrote: "I celebrate myself." Perhaps the pulpit is right in holding that the nation should celebrate itself, even if the "other side" is not always what it should be.

MALAY LABOR.

The War Department has issued a volume of 200 pages, titled "Military Notes on the Philippines." An extract from it is the following:

"The Malays, who constitute the bulk of the Philippine population, are superior to most of their congeners as regards fitness for civilization. They are tractable, orderly, amiable, courteous and honest. As their wants, however, are easily supplied, their industry is rather intermittent than steady. It is computed that not more

than 20,000 permanent residents in the islands are of pure Spanish blood and the number of other Europeans is not large. A considerable element of the population is contributed by the offspring of unions between European men and native women. No accurate census has ever been taken, but the estimate of 8,000,000 for the inhabitants of all the islands is accepted by the War Department.

"A more favorable view of the religious orders is taken by the compilers of this book than has been expressed by some recent first-hand observers in the London reviews. It is admitted that, outside of Manila, the Dominican, Augustinian, and Franciscan friars have been the real rulers of the country. The power which they have exercised over the natives has given rise to many bitter controversies with the civil authorities. It is due to them, however, that in nearly every town and village nominally under Spanish control a school is to be found, although neither the quantity nor quality of the instruction given can be deemed satisfactory. It is also noted that a good deal of work, in the way of roadmaking and bridge-making, has been accomplished by the friars, who, from this point of view, may be regarded as pioneers of civilization."

The fact that the Malays constitute the bulk of the population suggests the inquiry how closely they are related on racial lines to the native Hawaiians? We believe that it is now assumed that our natives have a Malay origin. What effect has time and environment had in making them distinct from each other? Is it possible that recent events are about to bring these long separated branches of the races together again?

Again, if the Malays of the Philippines are tractable, orderly, courteous and honest, may they not in time supply our labor needs? That is, if all other sources fail us. The proposition to obtain them as laborers, is not very encouraging for many reasons. At the same time, if there is a possibility that they may be of service to us, the subject should be carefully investigated. The extract that we publish from the Government report is suggestive only. But the suggestion may serve as a plank to a man suddenly thrown into deep water.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

After the Thanksgiving day dinner of the troops stationed at Waiakae, Colonel Barber made a brief and touching address to the men, a mere abstract of which we print in another place.

The men have endured, for several months the severe hardships of inaction, a state of suspense for which they did not volunteer. They cannot cry from the house tops the sacrifices many of them have made in springing to the front, at the call of the nation. It is not easy for them, under the circumstances, to offset these sacrifices with this condition of inaction. At the same time, it is true that, in the larger sense, they have filled their contract with the nation, and taken their share of the burden and evils of war.

Colonel Barber, for them, gracefully acknowledged the kindly labors of the ladies of this city in furnishing a substitute for the pleasures of Thanksgiving at their homes on the banks of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, and in the towns along the Shawangunk range of mountains and beyond. One thing is certain. As the N. Y. volunteers return and settle in their homes, this episode in their lives, a Thanksgiving in the tropics, will remain always a pleasant memory, and they will tell their grandchildren, their children's children, of the "time when I was in Hawaii."

MAKING AN ARMY.

The N. Y. Herald's correspondent in Manila says the volunteers do not like the work. If the Philippines are to be held, they "want some other fellows to hold them."

This is a great lesson learned in a short war. The waste of rich material has been simply extravagant. The nation has been simply prodigal of its resources. Why send skilled jewelers to plant corn? Why send trained mechanics to build stone fences? Why send out graduates of fine schools to shovel coal? Why cause women and children to suffer without reason?

It is not a question of patriotism. This great nation has abundant resources in men, who, like the men in the British army are "foot loose," without steady occupation, admirable under restraint and discipline, unable to control themselves but under trained officers, brave as the bravest, restless and vacillating from the absence of will-power. In the awful waste made in maintaining armies, these as a matter of economy, should constitute the army. Behind these are the new who are the bone and sinew of the country, and should be called upon only when the country is in need.

The "sick report" in the military camps yesterday was very small, due to the care which had been exercised in providing and serving the Thanksgiving dinner and likely also in a measure to the added sweetness that the news of peace has acquired. It may be added, though, that a number of the men, now that they have permission to go home, would like to stay in Hawaii at least till winter is over.

THE KEELEY MOTOR.

The recent death of Keeley, the inventor of the "Keeley motor," closes one of the most remarkable frauds of the age. From the year 1875, when the inventor first made the results of the process, of his invention public, until the year 1885, many thousands of intelligent men believed in it, and invested large sums of money in it. The inventor declared that he had discovered a new power in nature, which if it could be controlled and applied, would drive steam out of use. His difficulty was in controlling it, he said, but he was engaged in inventing ways and means of making it useful, and would soon succeed.

He refused to show his apparatus because he said that until he should take out patents, wicked men might steal his plans, and he could not take out patents until his plans were perfected. But he invariably said that in six months the inventions would be complete. He freely exhibited a small box, about one foot square, standing in the middle of a room, which exhibited by the usual tests, 500 horse power. The box was not open to inspection, nor would he permit any one to examine the floor under it. Keeley was not an educated man, and knew little of the science of mechanics. But he did have a surprising insight into the weakness of human nature. He highly estimated the value of mystery as a means of influencing men.

He apparently acted in a simple and direct way and disarmed suspicion. A corporation took hold of the matter. Money was rapidly subscribed. Brokers, lawyers, business men, freely bought. Charles H. Haswell, the noted engineer, examined that part of the apparatus that Keeley would permit him to see, which was merely the box, and Mr. Haswell, thrown off his guard by Keeley's innocent ways, reported that there might be a new and valuable motive power discovered. He did not, however, buy any stock in the company. But the prices boomed in the brokers' offices. Every one purchased in faith. All felt that Keeley alone should keep the secret of the nature of the great force, until his patents were obtained. Any confidential communication by him, it was said, might betray the matter into the wrong hands. As time went on Keeley always said to the impatient "wait six months." He kept cool, lived at great expense, shut himself up in his mechanical laboratory, and looked wise. He was always "perfecting the invention." Months and years passed. Keeley shut himself up, looked wise, said he had discovered something more, and as usual replied "wait six months." Investors got tired of waiting and sold out. New men came in with enthusiasm. They agreed that Keeley must alone keep the secret. Keeley smiled inwardly. When these grew impatient, he said "wait six months, it is nearly ready." The papers, the scientific journals, discussed the nature of the hidden force that would supersede steam. The conservative papers threw some suspicions over it. Investors got tired again, and new ones came in. Ten years passed, and the money flowed in, while Keeley looked honest, earnest and simple. He had now said "wait six months," for ten years. The crop of fools was large. At the end of ten years several of the new investors become suspicious and demanded an inspection of the box. It was refused. They said that Keeley had received over \$300,000 and produced nothing. Proceedings were taken to compel him to explain. He fought desperately, but the court ordered him, to explain to one person confidentially. He refused and was sent to jail. Finally he consented to explain. The man who received the explanation said: "It must be great, but I don't understand it." Keeley intended that he should not. One rich woman then supplied him with money, and he looked honest enough, and lived like a lord. He continued to say "wait six months." Many of the old investors who had sold out, still believed in him. A number of fights over the value of the secret took place. Many bets were made, but could not be decided. At last the crop of fools became thin. But money still came in, though not largely. A half a million had been lost.

At the end of twenty-eight years of triumphant deception he dies, and the secret dies with him. He has played a splendid game. It is one of the cleverest fakes of the age. The belief in a new and tremendous force in nature, yet unbridled, fascinated the crowd. Business men, lawyers, doctors, and capitalists were "scooped in." In any ordinary affair investors would have insisted on seeing the inside of the box. But no one wished to compel the premature publication of the nature of this vast force. It was on this desire to prevent inspection that Keeley had counted, and shown his insight into character. There are now hundreds of men who believe that he made a great discovery, but was not able to utilize it.

ABOUT A GLORIFYING LETTER.

We sincerely compliment Mr. McStocker for the intense patriotism which he expresses in his letter, printed in another place, commenting on the Advertiser's notice of Rev. Mr. Kincaid's sermon on Thanksgiving day. We received, by the last mail, a letter from an ex-Congressman, charged with even more fiery patriotism, and expressing an intense desire to see the blessings of American liberty extended to this world. The closing paragraph earnestly requested us to "use our influence" in having the writer appointed governor of this territory in order that he might see that the blessings of liberty did not get lost among the heathen of the Pacific. This fact is merely a coincidence, and carries no analogy.

Mr. McStocker, following Mr. Kincaid's eloquent sermon, represent a body of people whose temperaments compel a rosy view of things, like the optimistic views of the Klondike pilgrims, for instance.

This body of good citizens like to express the vast superiority of their country over all other countries, and, as Mr. McStocker earnestly says, "stand by their country right or wrong." Humility in a nation is rather a debasing trait.

Of course, this body of patriotic men must, in fairness concede, that patriotic men of other countries have the right also "to stand by" their own countries, "right or wrong," just as the Spaniards have done in fighting the United States, and just as the British did in the Revolutionary war. And if the governments of Russia, France, Germany and Great Britain desolated our sea coasts with their navies, and wiped out our commerce, this body of men, with our Mr. McStocker, could only say consistently, to the subjects of those governments: "What a grand spectacle it is to see you standing by your countries right or wrong, just as we stand by our country, right or wrong." This is the meaning of Mr. McStocker's creed. It may be right, but it will confuse omniscience itself to understand it.

On the other hand, there is a large body of men and women in the country, who are simple enough to take at its word, the teaching of the gospel that all men are in one brotherhood. If it is "necessary" for one body of brothers to cut the throats of or blow to pieces another part of the brotherhood, for the sake of humanity, they will do it regretfully, sorrowfully and will take no "pride" in it, when the blood spurts from the mangled "images of God," nor will they shout "Thank God" from the house tops, while His children, even Spanish women and babes, cry in anguish for those slaughtered members of the brotherhood who will never come back to them.

Our friend asks what "principle" is at stake, in our review of the eloquent sermon. He insists that "the truth was not in question." If it was not the "truth," was it then only the cry of "hip, hip, hurrah!" by the small boy up the back alley, simply because he felt good? Of course, if the yell of the small boy makes him a better boy, or the proud shout of American greatness over the fallen, makes a better people, there should be no limit to either manifestation.

Mr. McStocker, we think, forgets that there is a large body of men and women in the country, who after being educated in the schools and colleges, take a very serious view about the rapid and extraordinary growth of the country. If these high schools and colleges were wiped out, these people, of whom President Jordan is an excellent sample, would spend their time in yelling "hip, hip, hurrah!" also and "my country right or wrong," just as the old Romans did over their great empire just before it tumbled in. This miserable system of education sets this body to thinking instead of shouting.

At this very moment, this sober body sees the great republic utterly unable to enforce the constitutional guarantees it has given to 10,000,000 of negroes in the Southern States. Though we believe that the giving of the vote to the negro was a premature act, it was given. It is a constitutional right, and the "proud" republic cannot enforce it and these ten millions are in the political condition of Turkish peasants. This sober body of men simply ask themselves "if we cannot enforce the political rights of ten millions of blacks, why should about our greatness and our vast mission on earth?" Mr. McStocker's reply is "Oh, never mind all that—hip, hip, hurrah!" The nation is put in the position of the soap peddler, who cries "soap" from his wagon, and when he is told by a bystander that his own face is rather dirty, replies: "Oh, never mind that, this is the greatest soap on earth!"

Our friend may be assured that this sober body of men and women are not shouting, but with an intense love of country, are silently and anxiously working to educate the people up to a realization of the awful responsibilities that are upon them, and if possible to prevent this great people from falling to pieces, as the nations have fallen to pieces since the morning stars sang to gether over the birth of nations.

Cane cultivation in Hawaii promises to be placed on a scientific and economic basis that will easily rival the tillage of the soil in the oldest countries, gaining the utmost results or yields. Much of the advancement here in recent years is due to the conduct of the experimental station by Dr. Maxwell and to the indefatigable researches of that gentleman.

THE BISHOP'S CONTROVERSY.

The dispute between the Bishop of Honolulu and the Second Congregation is now in the courts. It is idle to discuss it in the journals, because they cannot settle it so as to bind either party. Nor have the journals the means of getting at the law and the facts. The courts have, and their decrees bind all parties. The Advertiser hopes that the Second Congregation will win the suit. But if the courts decide in favor of the bishop, it must, of course, accept the decision, reserving the usual privilege of abusing the judges. The question is now, no longer one of sentiment, but of fact and law.

Some people ask why Judge Hartwell and Mr. Thurston, who are eminent lawyers and respectable citizens will "take such a mean case." This question is based on the assumption that the case is a "mean one," on the bishop's side. If the court decides in his favor it is not a mean case, but a good case, so far as the administration of justice is concerned. There may be other, and what are called moral grounds which, outside of the law of the matter, make it a mean case. But the lawyers have nothing to do with that. The bishop may be a sore tropical calamity. But that fact is not before the courts. Interested persons should have nothing to do with the general and moral question of what is right or wrong in the case, but what the law is, under the agreements of the parties.

Besides, whether or not Judge Hartwell and Mr. Thurston should as "respectable citizens" keep out of the case is another issue. They are lawyers, and it is the professional duty of lawyers to present fully and fairly the cause of their clients. Society would get into a bad way, if a man, involved in litigation, could not command the services of the best lawyers. The wise and correct administration of justice is substantially maintained, when both sides are ably represented.

Dr. Johnson said that lawyers were only "actors." This is true, with some limitations. For the time being, they identify themselves with their clients. They stand in the client's shoes. They assume characters just as an actor assumes the part of Iago, Romeo, or Othello. The good lawyer loses himself in his client. After leaving his home in the morning, he may be, in the courts, a nominal burglar or a horse thief, or a smuggler before he returns to the bosom of his family at night. It is only professional acting, made necessary by the queer conditions of mankind.

The losing of himself in his client, does not, however, require a complete change of identity. Counsel in appearing for the bishop is not required to adopt his dress, or his peculiar style of oratory. A lawyer who defends a bow-legged man is not required to make a bow-legged walk into the court room. If he appears for a stutterer, he is not required to stutter before the jury. If he defends a negro, he is not required to color himself with burnt cork. If he defends a Chinaman he need not wear a "pigtail." If he were required to do so, proceedings in court would, of course, always be highly interesting. But as Blackstone says, there are not a part of the res gestae.

All things work together for good. Out of this controversy, something better will come, which ever way it goes in the courts.

IN MANILA.

Admiral Dewey's dispatch to the Government, stating that the entire Philippine Islands are in the hands of the insurgents is significant. At the same time there is an armistice which compels the stacking of arms by our own forces. It leaves the insurgents to do as they please until the Peace Commission closes its work. When the status of the islands is finally declared, a clear understanding of the position of the insurgents will be developed. Should the islands pass into our hands, the probabilities are that they will generally submit to our commanders. Any hostile conduct on their part will simply prevent them from taking any part in the future government of the islands. Still, they may be too ignorant to understand this proposition. What the moral effect of Dewey's guns may have upon them remains to be seen. The quick and bloodless restoration of order among the Filipinos will be secured only by profound knowledge of the racial habits of the people, and the most skillful manipulation of conflicting interests. The danger is, that the sword may be used as the easiest way of securing it.

THE PASSING HOUR.

It will be "homest injun" and true blue "gone, but not forgotten," when Miss Nance O'Neil and the McKee Rankin company go back to the States.

It is a rather unusual week now that does not develop a scheme for a new sugar estate or the marked enlargement of an old one.

The road supervisor for this district is an energetic and sharp-eyed individual, but it will not be considered capricious to suggest that before the rains come on the worn hollows in a few

scores of places on much used thoroughfares be filled carefully.

Weddings and engagement announcements are coming thick and fast now. These are in season all the year 'round in Hawaii nei.

Hilo will swear that Honolulu caused the recall of the First New York for the especial purpose of depriving the Rainy City of the bliss of the company of Maj. Segue and his band of 200 water proof braves.

All the residents of all districts of Honolulu will unite in commending the Board of Health for its determination that there shall not be at any point on the Walkiki road any detriment to the enjoyment of the pleasure of the main drive.

One or two Honolulu people were hit by the "slump" in Hawaiian Commercial stock, but as a rule the manipulation afforded pastime and occupation only for speculators on the Coast, the business of the corporation meantime continuing precisely the same on Maui.

A new educational plan that merits encouragement is the idea of Professor Theo. Richards, of the Hawaiian Board to provide each Hawaiian village throughout the group with a library. Quite rightly the Mission children have heartily co-operated in the work and it will be advanced promptly and effectively.

The Americans who made Hawaii and the aboriginal people who may appreciate advancement of their nation, cannot but on this day think with almost reverence of Admiral Thomas, the seaman whose first thought was that full justice should be rendered in all matters in which he was in any way concerned.

There has yet to be undertaken a demonstration in which figures cannot in some way be applied. A British race horse trainer has proven by a long series of experiments with a single boy and a single horse that Tod Sloan's style of riding relieved the mount of seven pounds of weight during the whole of the race. The crouching attitude will be ordered by a number of the British owners.

The rejection of the torpedo destroyer Farragut, made in San Francisco, by the United States Navy Department on account of failure to meet the speed requirement, is a sickening blow to the pride of the city. But the incident will be good medicine in its way if it assists in convincing the Coast people that the sky is not higher at San Francisco than elsewhere.

Joseph Marsden has done for Hawaii a signal service in bringing the country to the attention of the great Russian Count Leo Tolstol. The count will make a further and careful study of this land, including labor, social and race conditions and will seek to confirm his first impression that a number of the industrious but oppressed peasants of his country could find suitable homes here.

It is small wonder that there are deep and genuine regrets over the parting of employer and employee at Ewa plantation, as Mr. Lowrie himself suggests, a measure or portion of his remarkable success is without due to the fact that he has been in touch constantly with the men under him. He has certainly enjoyed their fullest confidence and finding the worthy has trusted them.

It developed lately that the inquirer in London advertisements for "time expired gunners," was an agent for the Chinese Government and that the men were wanted for the Chinese navy and would receive fancy pay and transportation each way on entering a contract for three years. Extra steam was at once put on in the British Foreign Office and the attention of time expired Jack tars was called to the Foreign enlistment act forbidding men who had mastered war secrets under the Union Jack going into the service of any other country.

Hilo's Chamber of Commerce has set an example that might well be followed in Honolulu. If this place had a Board of Trade that worked on modern lines. There should be at some convenient and spacious place in the capital a representative exhibit. As it is now, there is required infinite labor and attention to demonstrate to the visitor on Oahu an idea of the production of the lands of the group. Hilo's Chamber of Commerce has been having a sort of county fair, and it has been a signal success.

There is prospect or perhaps it is only possibility of sure enough new senatorial blood in the upper house of the Congress at Washington. The news from the States touching this is that Chas. M. Depew is a candidate in Delaware. In each case the choice would have extraordinary features. The election of Mr. Depew would be little less remarkable than the elevation of John M. Thurston by the Legislature of Nebraska. Mr. Thurston had been for many years immediately before being sent to the Senate the General Counsel for the Union Pacific railway. The people were down on the corporations in Nebraska, but they have nevertheless found Mr. Thurston an able and satisfactory representative.

SPOKE TO BOYS

Neat Address of Col. Barber to the Soldiers.

Regret That They Could Not Go to Manila—Kindness of the Ladies of Honolulu.

At Camp Waiakae last Thursday, after dinner had been served to men of the New York Regiment of Volunteers by ladies of Honolulu, with Mrs. Dole at the head, an address was made by Colonel Barber, commanding the battalions. Sergeant's call was sounded to assemble the men.

Colonel Barber reminded the soldiers of the sentiments and thoughts brought no doubt to the breast of all by the Thanksgiving season and especially as they were far from home. He added that they would soon bid farewell to Hawaii and in due time reach the points at which they had enlisted and again take up their callings as American citizens in private life. The colonel was sorry, he said, that the regiment could not have gone forward into the country of the enemy. He knew that all of the men regretted it, but he felt that it took as much courage to do what they had done from the first as would be required in active campaigning.

Colonel Barber put special emphasis on the faithful and brotherly attention the men had given their comrades who had been so unfortunate as to be compelled to go into the hospital. He told how the well men had treated the sick ones with all the tenderness and thoughtfulness they could command. It did not matter what regiment the patient came from, all were looked after the same. All had been thought of alike, whether from North or South, volunteers or regulars, because all were Americans.

The colonel spoke feelingly of the kindness of the ladies of Honolulu to the regiment. The ladies were at the wharf when the transports arrived and gave the boys garlands and bouquets and fruit. The ladies had from the first done a thousand and one things to help the boys along, and now as a climax, they had given them as fine a Thanksgiving dinner as they could ever expect at home. He felt certain that the great kindness of the ladies was fully appreciated.

After the speech the soldiers showed their admiration for their colonel by cheering him heartily. Cheers were also given for President Dole, for Mrs. Dole and for the ladies of Honolulu.

WAR PICTURE MACHINE.

Good One to Be Introduced Here With Music.

It is understood that two Honolulu men will receive an improved life motion picture machine by the return Australia and will give an exhibition at the opera house December 24th, Christmas eve.

The New York Clipper of November 20 says: "The cineograph has taken a prominent place among the animated picture machines. On display at Huber's Palace Museum, New York City, it was pronounced the most potent attraction yet displayed at that house."

Aside from the war pictures, will be introduced new topical illustrated songs, vocal music by a quartette from the Second Engineer Corps now stationed at Honolulu. Mr. Laurence Weaver, the well-known basso of San Jose and Harry G. Preston, tenor, of Salt Lake City will sing some of their specialties.

After the Honolulu season a tour of the islands, taking in Hilo, Kohala, Honokaa, Lahaina, Wailuku, Spreckelsville and Paia will be made. So soon as the islands have been toured, the company will leave for Manila, via Yokohama and Shanghai.

She Brought Money.

The steamer Australia on this trip sailed for Honolulu from San Francisco with a very large cargo of general merchandise, valued at \$115,697, and including the following: 190 bbls flour, 658 gals. and 32 cs. wine, 20 cs. whisky, 790 pkgs. beer, 20 bbls. 12 ht. bbls. and 13 cs. salmon, 11,130 lbs. tobacco, 6508 lbs. butter, 2000 lbs. hams and bacon, 4980 lbs. cheese, 1712 pkgs. fresh fruits, 513 cs. canned goods, 7150 lbs. beans, 25 cs. dry goods, 547 pkgs. potatoes and onions, 3380 lbs. codfish, 56 cs. boots and shoes, 440 kgs. white lead, 40 pkgs. electrical goods, 656 lbs. chocolate, 441 lbs. tea, 281 cts. barley, 190 kgs. bran, 10,011 lbs. lard, 830 lbs. sugar, 237 bxs. raisins, 4663 lbs. bread, 3328 lbs. soda, 18 cs. paints and large quantities of hardware, machinery, miscellaneous groceries, etc.

The bank of California sent by the same vessel \$100,000 gold coin, 25,000 standard dollars, \$1500 in dimes and \$300 in nickels, a total of \$127,000.

A Creditable Issue.

A twelve-page edition of James T. Stocker's Hilo Herald came to Honolulu by the Kinau. Considering the limited facilities of the place, the special issue of the Herald is highly creditable to the town, the island and the editor. In this number there is much valuable information concerning the resources of Hawaii and a full record of the news of the day. Some of the special articles of coffee, sugar and general agriculture are gotten up most carefully and will do good service in advertising the country.

The Galicians. The forty-one Oahu plantation striking Galician laborers in prison here for refusing service are becoming rather tired of the course of events and a number of them wish to return to the sugar estate but are held back by the ringleaders of the movement. Manager Ahrens and others of the plantation report that the sixty odd Galicians who remained at the plantation against the persuasions of the strikers are working steadily and earnestly and appear to be entirely satisfied.

ALL HAD DINNER

New York Troops Were Feasted at Waiakae.

Guests of Manager and Mrs. Kennedy—A Luau With Roast Turkey—Dancing Also.

Last Thursday afternoon the New York soldiers at Hilo were given a big Thanksgiving luau by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy at the big sugar plantation at Waiakae.

The tables were arranged in the big sugar room of the mill, which had been elaborately decorated with palms, flowers and flags.

Instead of table cloths the foodstuffs, prepared, cooked and served in Hawaiian style, were placed upon ti leaves, which literally covered the tables.

The services of all the young ladies in the city were engaged to wait on the soldiers, while to the married ladies fell the responsibility of arranging the tables for the feast.

At one end of the room were placed the good things where the charming young waitresses would experience but little delay in service.

The troops, headed by the regimental band, marched from the warehouse in which they were camped, to the plantation and entered the room marching two abreast.

When all were in the building the command was given to be seated. Before the onslaught on the mysterious looking packages was undertaken beautiful lights were placed about each man's neck.

At each plate—wooden—was a hand-somely printed souvenir menu of what comprised the feast. The delicacies placed before the boys to eat, as printed on the menu, were: Fish, from the Waiakae ponds; Taro; Pig, wrapped in ti leaves; Sweet Potatoes; Breadfruit; Beef, wrapped in ti leaves; Turkey; Kukui nuts, Rolls, Taro Pudding, Hawaiian Pudding, Mince Pie, Fruits, Soda Water, Lemonade, Coffee, Poi and Cigars.

The boys did not take very kindly to the peculiarly cooked dishes, and in consequence, when the turkey was served it speedily disappeared.

During the dinner, a native band of musicians discoursed instrumental and vocal music at one end of the room. When all had eaten until they could eat no more the tables were cleared away, the floor prepared for dancing and this was the order of the afternoon.

For the dancing the military band furnished the music, while the music for the evening dance, in the same place, was furnished by the Waiakae orchestra.

Returning to camp the men were loud in their praises for Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and all the good people who assisted in trying to make the Thanksgiving day feast a most pleasant event.

FIRST NEW YORK.

Band, Officers and Men to Sail Today.

On the Australia, which sails this afternoon for San Francisco, will go Companies A, B, D, I and L, First New York Volunteers, the regimental band and about 200 convalescent patients from the Military hospital. Upon arriving in San Francisco the convalescents will be sent to Oakland until they recover sufficiently from their sea voyage to travel from San Francisco to New York.

The companies will remain in San Francisco but long enough to transfer their baggage from the steamer to the cars.

They will go to Albany, New York, to be mustered out.

Col. Barber and staff will also sail on the Australia. The other companies remaining here will leave December 7, on the Alameda. Lieut. Col. Stockpole will be in command. The sick soldiers at Hilo will be brought to Honolulu on the Kinau Saturday and placed in the military hospital until the Alameda sails.

C. S. Kynnersley, of Kohala, a well known and successful planter, was a returning passenger by the Aorangi yesterday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Kynnersley.

TRUTH NOT ISSUE

Stand of a Citizen on the Spread Eagle Sermon.

"My Country, Right or Wrong." The Toast of Decatur—Thrills are the Life of the Nation.

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 26, 1898.

EDITOR P. C. A.:—I know it is none of my business, and can only offer in way of excuse my personal interest in yourself, but what reason existed for the riding you gave Rev. Kincaid in yesterday's issue? What end in view? What principle at stake?

You may say and I suppose you will, the truth, but the truth was not in question, and if the reverend gentleman left any skeletons hanging in the closet for God's sake where was the necessity of dragging them out and rattling their bones in the faces of the American family?

Now as to the reason of my writing this it so happened that I "sat under" the reverend gentleman and was much interested in and hugely enjoyed his address, and although not a hysterical, but rather, an analytical American, with him, I thank God for the victory of American arms by land or sea, but in my case, right or wrong; with him I believe our country the most progressive and the most magnificent on the face of the earth; with him I thank God for those patriotic feelings that have induced the flower of the American youth to offer themselves as sacrifices on the altar of patriotism; nor less the sacrifice whether the means be the bullet, the fever, or the incompetence of the officer, and with him I hope that God will preserve in the breast of every American that devotion that will lead to the sacrifice, even of life if necessary, for the flag, right or wrong.

For myself I think that when the veins cease to thrill, the heart to beat faster, or the eyes to fill upon hearing a patriotic song, tale, or address; when the blood has grown so cold in fact that patriotism is but a word, that the decadence only of American institutions is to be expected.

Yours very sincerely,
F. B. McSTOCKER.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Manager Ballentyne and W. R. Castle in New York.

Mr. Clinton G. Ballentyne, one of the promoters of the electric railway at Honolulu, who is about to visit New York and other leading cities of the United States to inspect the various systems of motor railway to be built in Honolulu at once, is in town visiting his father and sister. The world has so far, apparently been kind to our old Brampton boy, who is making a success of life in his new home of adoption. The gentleman is well versed in the ways and means of his island home and converses with good common sense on any topic of the day. It has been suggested by a few influential citizens that he should favor the public with a talk about Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands before his departure. It would be an interesting hour or two of entertainment.

Mr. Ballentyne, in a letter to business associates here says that he has completed his inspection of the surface transit and other passenger moving plants of St. Louis and Chicago and has gathered a large amount of useful and some new and important information that will be appreciated by the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Ballentyne and W. R. Castle are believed to be this week in New York City. At the great metropolis the two gentlemen will investigate most carefully. They will look into the use of compressed air as power, but it now seems more than likely that the electric current will be applied with the overhead trolley.

A Mutiny Threatened.

Report comes from Hilo that the sixty-five members of the crew of the S. S. Columbia are clamoring pretty loudly for their pay. There has been no settlement since the ship left Seattle in August last. The story is that the men do about as they like aboard the ship in Hilo bay, coming and going as they choose. It is stated that they have been asked to come to Honolulu, but refuse to leave the ship. The amount due the crew is said to be no less than \$13,000. This has been a fearful expensive trip for the Columbia, it being asserted that the stop in Honolulu cost no less than \$25,000. One rumor about concerning the Columbia is that she is insured for but \$20,000.

Barkentine Ruth.

The barkentine Ruth starts the first week in next month on an excursion to the Southern seas from San Francisco. She will call at Kussie, Ponape and Ruk in the Carolines and at Guam in the Ladrones. The vessel will be gone about five months, and as she is a splendid sea boat and a fast sailor, those who go south on her should have a delightful cruise. She may call at Honolulu.



The Falling Leaves Give Warning of Winter

So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power. No matter how barren the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why?

Because there is Life at the Roots.

So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened departure of your youth and beauty. And why?

Because if there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will arouse it into healthy activity. The hair ceases to come out; it begins to grow; and the glory of youth is restored to you.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 7-16.

Hana, \$17.50 bid; \$18 asked.

Hutchinson, \$63 bid; \$63.25 asked.

Christmas day falls on a Sunday this year.

Hawahian Commercial, \$49.75 bid; \$50 asked.

E. O. Hall & Son list the prices for 1899 wheels.

The S. S. St. Paul is receiving some additional Christmas packages at this port.

Charles Ferguson, head luna of Spreckelsville, and bride, returned by the Belgic.

Chas. Brewer & Co. will dispatch the ship George Currie from New York on January 15th.

Mrs. C. B. Cooper and Miss J. Smith are booked on the Mikahala for Makawell this evening.

The departure of the First New York will greatly lessen the labors of the postoffice force.

Fresh films and a complete line of kodaks arrived by the Australia for the Hollister Drug Co.

On Friday evening Miss O'Neill was serenaded at the Hawaiian hotel at the instance of Prince David.

The concert for the benefit of the Bishop Home piano fund, will be given in Progress hall on December 1.

All of the Government's Hawaiian flags are being gathered at the Executive building, by order of the President.

The Hawaiian National Co., a newspaper organization given publicity in this paper some time ago, has been incorporated.

By the bark Albert, G. Schuman received a consignment of strong extra large young mules, suitable for plantation work.

Consul-General W. Haywood returned by the Belgic. He has been away a day less than a month and visited Washington.

At the funeral on Saturday of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wilcox, there were half a dozen girls bearing kahilis.

It is whispered amongst the unemployed here that the United States Government is encouraging white men to go to Manila.

Thos. Rain Walker, who left recently for England, will return about April next with Mrs. Walker. Miss Walker will remain at school.

Major J. K. Sagne and the officers and men of the two companies of the New York regiment, which has been at Hilo, returned on the Kinau last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Olive Davies arrived yesterday from England, having come

via Canada. They will live at Craigside and Mr. Davies will be active in business affairs here.

Dr. McGrew was bitten by a centipede on Saturday evening while on Tantalus and has spent considerable time since nursing the wound.

Frank Curtis says he never saw such tractable and well behaved youngsters as the boys who hang around the theater here every night.

All of the New York regiment men who were at the volcano are almost fulsome in their praises of the conduct of the hotel by Fred Waldron and wife.

Chas. S. Desky made another big real estate purchase on Saturday. He has secured from Mrs. O. P. Crozier, of San Francisco, the big lot at the corner of Kukui and Fort.

Mr. Brewer, Miss Brewer, Mr. McBryde, J. K. Farley, C. V. Graham, W. H. Rice, G. N. Wilcox and Chas. Rice are booked on the steamer W. G. Hall, sailing for Kauai this afternoon.

Col. W. H. Cornwell has donated \$10 cash to the Bishop Home piano fund and Deputy Marshal Hitchcock has presented three cases of kerosene for Beretania hall at Kalaupapa, Molokai.

R. W. Fuller, at one time Oahu railway station agent at Pearl City and later with Jensen, the railway contractor, leaves this island soon to become a bookkeeper on Spreckelsville Plantation, Maui.

T. May is now the lay reader at St. Clement's English church chapel in Punahou, succeeding Thos. Rain Walker. Rev. Mr. Osborne, priest of the Mission, will return from the States in about four weeks.

The case of Ed Aldrich, which has been in the district court lately, will not come up in the circuit court till the February term. This was decided yesterday, largely on account of the absence of Marshal Brown.

The members of the Aloha Branch T. S. will meet tonight for the purpose of acting on the resignation of Dr. A. Marques, president, and Mr. A. Sharp, treasurer, both of whom are shortly going to Australia.

Chinese are running the fa banks now so cleverly that the police force is practically defied. It is said that a player or patron must see no less than six persons before a hand in the game is secured and that the drawings are not held twice at the same place.

B. H. Wright was the only passenger by the Hupeh from Yokohama yesterday. He was a passenger by the troopship City of Para from Manila and was left by that vessel at Nagasaki, having mistaken her sailing time. He was a lieutenant on the collier Brutus, which accompanied the monitor Monterey to Manila and has been invalided home.

THEY CELEBRATED.

Punahou Victors Have Annual Football Dinner.

The victory of the Oahu College football team at the Thanksgiving day championship game, was duly celebrated at the college last evening. There was a dinner and a few speeches were made. The big hall where the Punahou family gathers for meals was handsomely decorated with American and Hawaiian flags, greens and the buff and blue colors of the institution.

A feature of the pleasing scene was the display of three football pennants captured during the season by as many teams of the college. This has been Punahou's football year sure enough and everybody out there is proud of the fact. The man who is a good line fighter, quick at the end, a scientific kicker or an able tackler is a hero and the hero list is of necessity a long one.

At the gathering eighty-two were present. President Hoosier, who takes a keen interest in college athletics was chairman of the evening, and made one of his pleasing characteristic talks to the company. Responses to toasts were made by Professor Babbitt, Professor Ingalls, Professor French, J. Q. Wood, P. L. Weaver, Will Soper, H. Bingham, Jr., and others. There were songs by Miss Hyde, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Bingham and others and a mandolin solo by Mr. Frazier.

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A feature of the pleasing scene was the display of three football pennants captured during the season by as many teams of the college. This has been Punahou's football year sure enough and everybody out there is proud of the fact. The man who is a good line fighter, quick at the end, a scientific kicker or an able tackler is a hero and the hero list is of necessity a long one.

At the gathering eighty-two were present. President Hoosier, who takes a keen interest in college athletics was chairman of the evening, and made one of his pleasing characteristic talks to the company. Responses to toasts were made by Professor Babbitt, Professor Ingalls, Professor French, J. Q. Wood, P. L. Weaver, Will Soper, H. Bingham, Jr., and others. There were songs by Miss Hyde, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Bingham and others and a mandolin solo by Mr. Frazier.

The dinner was an excellent one of several courses.

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OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

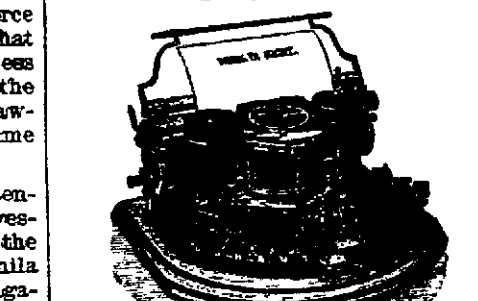
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FOR ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES Remington-Sholes, and New Franklyn Machines.

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TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laysan, the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Sept. 13 Tuesday, Nov. 5
Tuesday, Sept. 20 Tuesday, Nov. 12
Tuesday, Sept. 27 Tuesday, Nov. 19
Tuesday, Oct. 4 Tuesday, Nov. 26
Tuesday, Oct. 11 Tuesday, Dec. 3
Tuesday, Oct. 18 Tuesday, Dec. 10
Tuesday, Oct. 25 Tuesday, Dec. 17
Tuesday, Nov. 1 Tuesday, Dec. 24

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laysan, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Makana, Maui, Bay, Lahaina and Honolulu the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU

Sunday, Sept. 18 Sunday, Nov. 13
Sunday, Sept. 25 Sunday, Nov. 20
Sunday, Oct. 2 Sunday, Nov. 27
Sunday, Oct. 9 Sunday, Dec. 4
Sunday, Oct. 16 Sunday, Dec. 11
Sunday, Oct. 23 Sunday, Dec. 18
Sunday, Oct. 30 Sunday, Dec. 25
Sunday, Nov. 6 Sunday, Dec. 31

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day

BELLS ON MAUI

They Rang Out Most Cheerily
for a Happy Wedding.

WATERHOUSE - DICKEY NUPTIALS

A Notable Gathering at Halku—Decorations—in the Bower—Costumes and Guests.

(Special Correspondence).

MAUI, November 25.—Wednesday evening, the 23d, at the Halku home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Dickey, occurred the marriage of their eldest daughter, Grace Graydon, to Mr. Henry Waterhouse, Jr., the son of Senator Waterhouse of Honolulu.

The floral decorations of the interior were in exquisite taste, the delicate foliage of malle, profusely intermingled with large bunches of white chrysanthemums, producing a most pleasing and artistic effect. The corner in which the wedding party stood was especially attractive, because of its garniture of broad bands of light green satin ribbon which, caught up in festoons, held in place here and there large bunches of the Japanese national flowers; while dwarf palms and other potted plants lent a tropical air to this bridal bower. It was just 8 o'clock when Miss Simpson began to play the Lohengrin march and but a few minutes after when Dr. E. G. Beckwith finished the marriage ceremony.

Miss Belle Dickey, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and two cousins of the bride, Misses Martha Alexander and Lottie Baldwin, were bridesmaids.

The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Albert Waterhouse, as best man, and by Messrs. Herbert Dickey and Frank Baldwin.

The bride was all that is lovely in a white crepe silk dress, elaborately embroidered in violets, trimmed with real lace, and embellished with white satin. The bridesmaids were charming in gowns fashioned of organdie over silk.

Miss Belle Dickey wore white over light green silk, Miss Alexander, pink over pink silk and Miss Baldwin, white over pink silk.

The bride wore the traditional veil and carried a bouquet of white roses tied with broad white ribbons. Miss M. Alexander was the fortunate young lady who caught the bouquet when flung by the bride later in the evening.

The wedding gifts of cut-glass, silver and embroidery from Maui friends, were many and elegant, there being a large number awaiting the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waterhouse in Honolulu, on the 26th.

The bride and bridegroom after receiving congratulations, slipped away without discovery by watchful friends and went to the old Green homestead in Makawao which recently has become a favorite resort for bridal couples.

Those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Henry Waterhouse Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Miss Belle Dickey, Messrs. Lyle A. Dickey and Herbert E. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Alexander, Miss Martha Alexander, Miss Lottie Baldwin, Miss Mary Alexander, Mr. Albert Waterhouse, Mrs. Corbett, Mr. Frank Baldwin, Samuel Baldwin, Mr. Frank Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Loveland, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sabey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nishwitz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Carley, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hardy, Mesdames Fleming, Heapy, Weddick, McConkey, Jones and Betts, Misses Claire Schaefer, Nellie Smith, Lindsay, Elsie Fleming, Agnes Fleming, Fanny Engle, Ethel Smith, Simpson, Steele and Kate Watson, Messrs. D. C. Lind, R. F. Engle, Homer Smith, D. Rough, J. A. Moore, F. E. Atwater, Lindsay Wilson, C. W. Baldwin and George Wilbur and others.

HENRY DAMON IS BADLY INJURED

Accidental Shotgun Wound That is Serious.

Henry Damon aged fifteen son of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon was the victim of a hunting accident on Saturday last. The party of boys included besides Henry Damon two of the Judd boys and George Fuller. They were making their headquarters at Kula, the Judd boys and were indulging in bird shooting expeditions from that establishment. Henry Damon had climbed into a tree to get a better view of a flock of doves. He laid the shotgun on branches and it slipped and fell and was discharged as it dropped. The whole charge of small shot made a heavy wound in the right leg of young Damon, just above the knee. The boy had leaped over and some of the pellets that had passed through the

leg landed in the breast and shoulders, just penetrating the skin. The boy tumbled to the ground with a scream.

Two of the companions of Damon ran to him and the third made for the home of Dr. Hubert Wood, Government physician of the district. Luckily Dr. Wood was at home and inside of fifteen minutes was at hand and dressed the wounds. The hurt in the leg is a serious one. Had the charge of shot struck the large artery, which was missed by a trifle, the boy would have bled to death, before help could have been summoned.

Telephone messages were at once sent to the city. Mrs. Damon, with Dr. Day, immediately left for the scene of the accident. On arrival they found the boy in much pain, but bravely bearing it.

Yesterday morning young Damon was brought to the city by his mother and Dr. Day. There Minister Damon with a litter and eight native policemen, met his son. The boy was carefully carried to his home. He was resting easily last night under the care of Drs. Day and C. B. Wood. It was first reported about town that the gun was loaded with buckshot and that the wound would be fatal. This was a mistake.

A PROMPT REPLY

Military and Board of Health Laboratory.

All Facilities Were Early Offered to the Surgeons—"Inquirer"—Answer By Mr. Smith.

Honolulu, Nov. 24, 1898.

EDITOR ADVERTISER:—In your report of the physicians' meeting on Monday night, it is said that there has been little or no laboratory work in the treatment of the typhoid fever cases that are in the military hospital, and that the military medical staff have not had the facilities for scientific investigation.

If this is true, it puts our Board of Health in a false position. Every doctor who practices here knows that the Government has had for a year at least a complete bacteriological apparatus under the management of Dr. Alvarez. Dr. Alvarez has studied in the John Hopkins University under the best bacteriologist in the States, a pupil of Virchow. He has also studied in the laboratories of New York City and in Washington. He is familiar with Pasteur's laboratory work in Paris. Why has not this laboratory of the Board of Health been used? Has the medical staff of the military hospital been refused its use?

Dr. Hoffmann, of the medical staff, said at the meeting on Monday night that he had made four or five "post mortems" in the undertaker's rooms. What right had he to do so in a place close to restaurants? He said he used no microscope. Could he not use the apparatus of the Board of Health? What prevented it? It seems strange that the laboratory and Dr. Alvarez have been allowed to remain idle all the time. Yours truly,

"INQUIRER."

The foregoing having been shown to Mr. W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health, he made the following statement:

"The laboratory facilities of the Board have been repeatedly offered to the military surgeons.

"Drs. F. R. Day and C. B. Wood made such offers, and on the 25th of October I offered them to Brigade Surgeon Morris and Surgeon Davis, in Dr. Davis' office at the Military Hospital, Independence Park. I told them that Dr. Alvarez was in charge of the laboratory and that he would render any assistance they might require. Dr. Davis asked me if Dr. Alvarez had any typhoid cultures. I told him that I did not know, but would ascertain.

"Two days later Dr. Morris, in the presence of several members of the Board, at the Board of Health office, asked Dr. Alvarez if he had typhoid cultures and Dr. Alvarez told him he had, and offered to furnish them.

The scientific appliances of the Board have not only been available, but Dr. Day offered the use of his microscope and on one occasion took it out to the hospital and left it there until he required it in his own practice.

SUGAR BEETS

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Consul Britton at Nantes has made a report to the State Department in regard to the beet sugar cultivation of Europe, from which it appears that the total estimate of the crop for the present season will fall 37,000 tons short of the production of raw sugar for last season. Holland is the only country in which an increase is shown.

In 1887 Mr. Thomas McIntosh of Allentown, Tenn., had an attack of dysentery which became chronic. "I was treated by the best physicians in East Tennessee without a cure," he says. "Finally I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using about twelve bottles I was cured sound and well." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

GOOD-BYE TO EWA

A Farewell Party at Home of the Lowries.

PRESENTATION WAS MADE

Address By Mr. Murdoch—Reply By Manager Lowrie—The Gift—The Man Who Goes to Maui.

A farewell party was given by Manager Lowrie at his residence on Ewa plantation Saturday evening. There was feasting and dancing till midnight. Everything possible was done to make the affair pleasant for all. There was jollity of the genuine nature, but the thought uppermost was the parting of friends who had been together so long.



W. J. LOWRIE.
(Photo by Williams.)

and who had been so intimately and satisfactorily associated. At 9 o'clock there was a halt in the dancing and a presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. Lowrie. The gift was a very large and handsomely bound album with about one hundred group pictures and Ewa plantation views. This was the address by D. B. Murdoch:

As one of the oldest employees on the Ewa plantation I have been called upon to present to you a small token of the good will of those who are gathered round you this evening. We are met together to pass a few hours pleasantly and to make merry, but I feel sure that the feelings of all at the present time are of a very mixed nature. On the one hand we all feel deep regret that the time has come when you and your good family are about to bid farewell to the place and people who have known you so long. We have often in the past met to gether thus to pass a happy evening, and the recollection of the kindness of yourself and Mrs. Lowrie will ever be of the most pleasant nature.

On the other hand this is an occasion when we feel that we can rejoice with you that your career at Ewa plantation has been crowned with success—you have won great honor and we wish you to feel that you have our heartiest congratulations for the past and our very best wishes for continued success in the future.

There is a General of the British army who is, at this time, the recipient of the highest honors and the generous gifts of the British nation. Men of every nationality are agreed that he has richly deserved his honors. General Kitchener won his glory at Khartoum by no haphazard stroke of good fortune—it was the result of years of incessant toil. He took the raw Egyptian troops who had been driven from the Sudan by the dervishes and perfected an armed force which has won the admiration of the world.

And so I believe we can say of our general, who is about to leave his field for new scenes of conquest—incessant labor and attention to details have been his delight. He never seemed to have a lazy fit, even on the coldest mornings, but was round and about the earliest of all and the saddle was not off his horse's back until—well, often until the dinner was spoiled.

Whilst it is true there are large tracts of splendid soil at Ewa which have given immense crops, those who know the place best are well aware that there are many acres of land—enough to break the heart of any planter. The magnificent averages at Ewa have been gained by the abundance of good water, the scientific cultivation of the soil and the skillful handling of the labor. This is fully shown I think by the average yield for all the plant cane of the last four seasons: viz: 1895, 64 tons, 1896, 84 tons; 1897, 92 tons, 1898, 114 tons per acre.

Mr. Lowrie, this is a record which you may justly feel proud of and we beg to offer our heartiest congratulations.

I now have pleasure in handing to you on behalf of the employees of Ewa plantation this album, containing a number of Ewa views and an illuminated address by Mr. Jacobson. We trust that it may always recall the hearty aloha of those who have been associated with you here and that you may live long to enjoy the fruits of your labor.

The response by Mr. Lowrie was brief, as he had not been expecting anything of the sort and besides is not addicted to speech making. He said he did not take unto himself the credit for the success of the plantation, but attributed it to natural conditions and the co-operation and loyal support and faithfulness of all the men. They

would be separated in the future by a few miles of water, but could keep in touch and could help each other at any time if necessary. He was sure that himself and family would ever remember the good feeling that had been shown them by the people of Ewa. About one hundred people in all were present at the party, which ended at midnight. The farewell address to Mr. and Mrs. Lowrie was signed by the principal employees of the place. There was much cheering at 2 for the retiring manager and his wife.

W. J. Lowrie is an American. He is a few years more than forty and was born in Connecticut. As a boy he started for California with his family on the S. S. Golden Rule, which was lost with all the baggage and freight aboard. The passengers were finally landed at San Francisco by the American, of which Minister of the Interior Captain James King was first officer. Curtis J. Lyons, of the survey department here, was a passenger on the ill-fated Golden Rule. On the Coast Mr. Lowrie was a farmer for ten years. He came to the Islands in 1880. For three years he was with T. G. Thrum in the stationary and book business here. Next he was bookkeeper at Kilauea, Kauai, for ten months. Then he had charge of shipping and livery at the port of Kahului, Maui. There became vacant the position of manager of Grove Ranch sugar estate, now a part of Paia plantation. President Dole was a member of the company. Mr. Lowrie secured the position and gave excellent satisfaction, until the absorption of Grove by Paia. Mr. Lowrie at once came to Honolulu and became interested in the projected Ewa plantation. This was in the latter part of 1889. Mr. Lowrie was elected manager and assisted in selecting the lands. He, with others, traveled all over the railway and Campbell estate, looked at the present site of Kahuku plantation and decided on the Ewa lands now occupied. The plantation was started the 2d or 3d of January, 1890. Ewa has become one of the noted sugar estates of the world. Cane men from all over the Islands and from all over the world have visited the domain directed by Mr. Lowrie, to study his methods of irrigation, cultivation and fertilizing, as he has shown with the past five years most astounding results. Ewa is now called the finest and most valuable sugar producing property anywhere, though at one time under a refining process discarded on the advice of Mr. Lowrie and one or two associates, the stock was quite low. There are 6000 acres of cane at Ewa.

Mr. Lowrie leaves tomorrow to take the management of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's estate at Spreckelsville, Maui. It has 36,000 acres of land in fee simple, with 20,000 suitable for cane production. Mr. Lowrie, from constant visits has become a familiar figure in Honolulu and is deservedly popular. He is a modest, unassuming gentleman and says that he attributes what success he personally may have achieved at Ewa to alertness and to attention to details. It is at Ewa that Mr. Lowrie has established the co-operate plan of employing labor and it is at Ewa that Mr. Lowrie has installed American labor on shares. From Ewa, Honolulu and Oahu, he carries wishes of fullest success.

Miss H. K. Wilder, who has been making a brief visit to Hawaii, returned on the Kinau last Saturday.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

FOR RENT.

AT HANALEI, KAUAI, THE PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO. will lease their Mill and Diffusion plant, capacity twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours; also, their lands not under lease, comprising 1,500 to 2,000 acres of arable land, which can all be irrigated by water from the mountains, by ditches or pipes.

Something over one-half of the stock of this company is for sale. This includes the Valleys of Hanalei, Kalia, Kilauea and Kilauea, most of which are under lease for rice culture. For all particulars apply to

G. H. ROBERTSON,
At the Office of C. Brewer & Co.
August 31, 1898. 1899-3m

Impure Blood

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Dieted for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss FLORENCE BAKER, Box 446, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1412 11th Street, Oakland, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Get Hood's.

are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial, etc.

Hood's Pills

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor MR. W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he requested to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 12, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, and restores the system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

DR. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT.

25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. 4

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25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. 4

You Are Personally Interested.

Our city today is not in a first class sanitary condition and naturally diseases of all kinds are prevalent.

YOUR DUTY IS

To see that the cesspools, outbuildings and home is kept in a disinfected condition.

OUR DUTY IS

To furnish you with the materials necessary to accomplish such results. We claim that Disinfectine will do the work and in using it you are taking all precautions necessary to prevent contracting any and all diseases due to breathing impure air.

THE REMEDY IS

Disinfectine, a preparation that is powerful and cheap. No danger about using it, can be obtained at our store in bottles at twenty-five cents and upwards.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

BIG PAIR HEARD

Gens. Merritt and Miles
Willing to Talk.Straightforward Opinion of the Fili-
pinos—No Promises—Agualnaldo.
On Expansion.

GENERAL MERRITT.

LONDON, November 18.—General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., who is still in this city, has read with a great deal of interest the long letter of complaint against American officials in the Philippine Islands, addressed by the so-called Filipino Junta of Hongkong to President McKinley and the American people. In discussing the Filipinos, the American general refers to them as "children," and says it would be impossible to establish the American system of government in the islands. He adds that they must have some form of colonial government similar to the British colonial governments. Regarding the complaints of the Filipinos, the general said:

"It was impossible to recognize the insurgents, and I made it a point not to do so, as I knew it would lead to complications. Admiral Dewey, after my arrival, pursued the same course. What was done before is not me to comment on. I, purposely, did not recognize Aguinaldo or his troops, nor did I use them in any way. Aguinaldo did not ask to see me until ten days after my arrival. After that I was too much occupied to see him.

"In talking with leading Filipinos I told them the United States had no promises to make, but that they might be assured that the Government and people of the United States would treat them fairly. This was because the United States is in the habit of dealing fairly with all struggling peoples and not because I had been authorized to say anything of the kind.

"We purposely did not give the insurgents notice of our attack on Manila because we did not need their co-operation and did not purpose to have it. We were moved by fear that they might loot and plunder and possibly murder. Aguinaldo's subordinate leaders, in conversation with American officers, frequently said they intended to cut the throats of all the Spaniards in Manila.

"Aguinaldo himself wrote a complaining letter saying the insurgents had been denied 'their share of the loot,' whatever he may have meant by that. I took no notice of this letter nor did I think the subject now raised is a matter of discussion between Aguinaldo and any representative of the American Government."

GENERAL MILES.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Speaking at the Chamber of Commerce banquet last night, General Miles said: "Twelve millions of people that a year ago were suffering under the oppression of tyranny and cruelty are today under our protection.

"Gentlemen, what are you going to do with them? Are you going to turn them back again? (Cries of 'No, no!') No, it would be the crime of the nineteenth century to do it. If you cannot give them liberty in their own country, if you cannot establish government for them, you can at least protect them until such time as they shall be prepared for self-government, and if they do not care to come and be a part of this country, you can see to it that they have opportunities to which all people are entitled."

YALE'S CHIEF RETIRES.

NEW HAVEN Conn., Nov. 17.—At the meeting of the corporation of Yale University late this afternoon President Timothy Dwight presented his resignation. The resignation is to take effect at the end of the university year.

Professor George J. Brush, director of Sheffield Scientific School, also presented his resignation. It was accepted.

Professor Brush was appointed professor emeritus. Professor R. H. Chittenden was selected as Director Brush's successor.

MOTOR KEELEY DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—John W. Keeley, the inventor of the Keeley motor, died today at his home in this city from pneumonia. He was taken ill on Saturday last and continued to grow steadily worse until his death. Mr. Keeley was 61 years of age and leaves a widow.

H. B. M'S FORMIDABLE.

PORTSMOUTH (Eng.), November 17.—Thousands of people today witnessed the launching of the rock battle-ship Formidable at the dockyard here. She is said to be the largest warship in the world, being 16,000 tons displacement. She is 400 feet long, 75 feet beam and draws 26 feet 9 inches of water. She cost over £1,000,000, and is expected to steam 18 knots an hour.

INVESTIGATE TERESA'S LOSS.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a court of inquiry to meet at the navy yard at Norfolk Tuesday for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the abandonment of the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, with a

view of determining the necessity and responsibility thereof.

DARTMOUTH'S PRESIDENT.

HANOVER (N. H.), November 18.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Colcord Bartlett, former president of Dartmouth College, died at his home here tonight of acute indigestion.

NEW STEAMERS COMING.

TACOMA (Wash.), November 17.—Oriental advices received today via Vancouver, state that the Oriental Steamship Company (Toyo Kisen Kaisha) of which Mr. Asano is president, will inaugurate its steamship service to San Francisco in December.

FOR GOOD BOOKS

Literature That is Needed
in the Small Towns.Need Discussed By Cousins' Society—
Work Will Be Advanced—A
Start is Made.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There was a very good attendance at the meeting of the Cousins Society, which was held last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cooke, King street.

Members had been requested to bring two books each, suitable for young people, to be sent to families living in the smaller towns on the islands. This was quite readily responded to.

The meeting was opened with singing and prayer.

The Wabale Guit and Mandolin Club played a very pleasing selection, which was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Coan then read an interesting letter from Mrs. Jos. Emerson on camp life on Hawaii, describing incidents of camp life.

A chorus of ten Kawaihahao girls sang, under the leadership of Miss Hamon.

After a few remarks by the President Mr. Richards was called upon and spoke in regard to gathering a library of suitable books to be sent into the small towns and villages throughout the islands. He said that during his trip on Hawaii this last summer he had noticed particularly the scarcity of books among the natives and the lack of anything to elevate or instruct them during the evenings. He wished that good books could be put into their hands and that they would be made to see their value.

Mr. F. W. Damon being called upon, spoke of the founding of two reading rooms near the centre of Chinatown and how much they were used by the natives, and the good which had resulted from this beginning and that he wished it might be extended out into the small villages throughout the country. He was struck with the great number of young people who had nothing to do in the evenings. He had catalogues of good books that could be purchased cheaply and were specially adapted to young people. He would be glad to co-operate with anyone for the furtherance of this object.

Mr. King spoke of the difficulty in selecting books adapted to young people. He had found this particularly so in his school, but that some sort of a library was necessary to every school, but especially books with easy words and large type.

A committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Richards, Mrs. Coleman and Mr. F. W. Damon, to look into the matter further and see how much could be actually done.

The mandolin club gave another selection. Miss Chamberlain read a letter from Mrs. Bear, who lived here during the early sixties, but is now in California.

The Kawaihahao girls sang a familiar hymn, all joining in the chorus.

Mr. W. O. Smith made a few remarks in regard to the library project and said he would be glad to assist in any possible way.

The meeting adjourned to next month at the Kawaihahao seminary.

SON OF AGASSIZ.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—G. R. Agassiz, the younger son of the illustrious naturalist, and a scientist of great note himself, arrived yesterday from Boston and is at present stopping at the California.

In a few days Mr. Agassiz, who is a professor at Harvard, will leave for the South Sea Islands, where he will make a complete study of the fauna and flora of that region, assisted by an able corps of young scientists. The Harvard University is the sponsor for the expedition, which will be of very great importance to the scientific world. Everything in the way of equipment and supplies has been furnished the party and it will be some months before their return.

A SURE SIGN OF CROUP.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

TONE OF COFFEE

Firmer, With a Slight Ad-
vance in New York.Hawainian Does Not Reach Eastern
Market—World Figures for Nov. 1.
Mild Grades—Tea.

There is a somewhat firmer tone on coffee in all markets and a slight advance in quotations on the New York exchange is reported.

Higher markets abroad and a restricted crop movement at primary points are affecting values in this country for Brazil offerings. There is a better speculative feeling, holders of coffee entertaining the idea that it may make further gains in price, and less pressure to sell apparent.

Total receipts at Rio and Santos to date foot up 4,334,400 bags, compared with 5,428,000 at the corresponding date a year ago. It is this condition of affairs in the country of heaviest production which makes the outlook more promising, although it is admitted that the current year's aggregate is a date foot up 4,334,400 bags, compared with quite abnormal.

In this connection the world summary for November 1 is of interest. It makes the following showing:

	Bags.
Total Europe, all kinds	3,464,650
Rio	440,000
Santos	882,000
Bahia	22,000
United States (Brazil)	756,546
United States and all other	289,604
Total	1,046,150

Total stocks	5,854,800
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For United States from Brazil	365,000
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For United States from Java and east	22,000
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For Europe from Java and east	39,000
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For Europe from Brazil	842,000
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For Europe from United States	6,000
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Total	7,128,800
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Against Oct. 1	6,905,233
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Against Nov. 1, 1897	6,265,000
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Mild grade coffees are in steady demand, and for Mocha and Java offerings there is a regular trade of moderate proportions. Central American offerings and Maracaibos are in fair demand at unchanged prices. High grades continue firm. Importers and handlers of the better qualities have been strengthened somewhat in their stand against any concessions by the upward reaction in Brazil growths, which come along in time to help them materially in sustaining their contention that all such coffees are valuable property.

In the tea trade matters are rather quiet. Recent sales of large lots in New York have been made at practically the same prices that were ruling a week previous, and the tone of trading is steady for all standard offerings.

Heroes of War

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

The feeling of admiration for heroes of war seems to be innate in the human heart and is brought to the surface as the opportunity and object, for such hero worship presents itself.

Among those who proved their heroism during our Civil War was A. Schiffereder, of 181 Sedgwick street, Chicago. He is an Austrian by birth, came to America at the age of 20, and soon became an American citizen. He was living at Milwaukee when the call for volunteers came early in 1862, and he promptly enlisted in Company A, of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. In the Army of the Potomac our hero saw much fighting, campaigning in the Shenandoah Valley.

In the first day's fighting at the battle of Gettysburg, Schiffereder received a wound in the right side, which afterward caused him much trouble. With a portion of his regiment he was captured and imprisoned at Bell Island and Andersonville, and afterward exchanged. He returned to his regiment, which was transferred to the army of General Sherman, and marched with him through Georgia to the sea.

In this campaign Mr. Schiffereder's old wound began to trouble him and he was sent to the hospital and then home. He had also contracted catarrh of the stomach and found no relief for years.

"I happened to read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People about a year ago," he said, "and thought that they might be good for my trouble. I concluded to try them. I bought one box and began to take them according to directions. They gave me great relief. After finishing that box I bought another, and when I had taken the pills I felt that I was cured. I recovered my appetite and ate heartily. I can testify to the good the pills did me."

Mr. Schiffereder is a prominent Grand Army man in Chicago, whether he moved some years ago with his family.

DREYFUS.

Dreyfus will not be brought to France for his trial. His testimony will be taken at his prison by representatives of the Government.

PURE

AND

SWEET

and free from every blemish
is the skin, scalp, and hair
of infants, cleansed, purified,
and beautified byCuticura
SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newberry & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. For sale in U. S. A., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A., Send for our "Treatise on Baby's Skin," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the greatest skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment causes comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

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California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures specified by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S

TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic

and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

DON'T READ THIS

Unless you wish to know what 1899 Columbias and Ramblers are to be sold for here.

Columbia Bevel Gear Chalmers, Models 30 and 31, latest improved	\$80
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Columbia Chain Wrench, Models 17 and 18, with 1/2 inch improvements	60
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INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored

therein on the most favorable terms. For

particulars apply to the office.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a general agency here, and the

undersigned, general agents, are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers of the

sea at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.Having established an agency at Honolu-
lu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersig-
ned general agents are authorized to take

risks against the dangers of the sea at the

most reasonable rates and on the most favor-
able terms.F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.Capital of the Company and re-
serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.Capital of the Company and re-
serve, reichsmarks 8,800,000Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the

above two companies, for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor against loss or

damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897,
£13,558,989.

1- Authorized Capital—£5,000,000

2- Subscribed " " 2,750,000

3- Paid up Capital—687,500

4- Fire Fund—2,462,500

5- Life and Annuity Funds—10,177,979

£13,558,989

Reverend Fire Branch—1,557,577

Reverend Life Branch—1,376,511

Branches—£4,975,900

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

Departments are free from liability in respect

of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.CASTLE & COKE,
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

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